

3104

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

February 28

was increased flow to the Far East. Cargo movements to Japan alone increased 2,700,000 tons. Japan's industrial boom has been reflected in canal traffic. The beginning of the current expansion phase occurred in 1959 when 7,973,000 long tons of cargo passed through the canal to Japan. This year 16,504,000 long tons moved to Japan. Some slowing in the rapid rate of growth in cargo movements to Japan occurred in late fiscal year 1962. Showing a very impressive percentage increase for the year was the volume of cargo moving to Red China and Russia. Cargo movements to Red China totaled 877,000 long tons for an increase of 600 percent and movements to Russia totaled 344,000 long tons for an increase of 48 percent. Sugar movements from Cuba accounted for the vast majority of this combined tonnage. In the return flow of cargo, Red China and Russia shipped 52,000 tons of cargo to Cuba. Thus cargo movements during 1962 marked another year in the continued phenomenal growth that has occurred in canal traffic since World War II. During this 16-year period, commercial cargo movements have increased 212 percent, an annual average increase of 7.5 percent. Only 1958 failed to surpass the previous year in total tonnage movements.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RUMSFELD. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BELL. I would like to commend the gentleman from Illinois on his first speech in the House of Representatives and for his very fine and astute analysis of problems of such importance as this.

Mr. RUMSFELD. I thank my colleague.

Mr. McCLOREY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RUMSFELD. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. McCLOREY. Mr. Speaker, I want to compliment the gentleman from Illinois on the very excellent presentation he has made to the House today and also to suggest that each and every suggestion and warning and advice that can emanate from this House which may help in the solution of the very tense international situation primarily in the area of Cuba is a contribution to the Nation. This important message that we have had today from the gentleman from Illinois is along that line and contributes to that end. He has made a suggestion which provides a forceful and yet a non-belligerent method of helping to resolve this difficult problem. I compliment the gentleman on the research and study that has evidently gone into the preparation of his remarks. I am confident that the Executive will want to take very careful note of the suggestions and recommendations that have been made. Also, Mr. Speaker, I want to associate myself with the gentleman in the presentation which was given to the House today.

Mr. RUMSFELD. I thank my colleague.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RUMSFELD. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Illinois, my colleague.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the gentleman for his remarks here this afternoon. The gentleman is my neighbor to the north and it is certainly a pleasure to see him

deliver his maiden speech today in the fine manner that he did and to see him get into the general swim of debate in the House of Representatives. His constituents have every reason to be proud of their Congressman for his maiden speech here today. I am familiar with the Sun-Times recommendation regarding denial of the Panama Canal to ships hauling goods to Communist-dominated Cuba. The gentleman from Illinois is wise in urging the proposal be adopted as part of our policy toward Cuba. This is a sound proposal. I should like to congratulate the gentleman from Illinois on his opening remarks when he said he was not so much concerned about the number of troops or types of weapons in Cuba, but whether or not the very presence of Soviet Communists in Cuba is serving as a base for exporting communism to the entire South American Continent. This is really the heart of the Cuban issue and I hope the gentleman will agree that this is the concept in which President Kennedy is today viewing the entire Cuban situation. He has stated repeatedly that the presence of Communists in Cuba constitutes a menace to this country and this entire hemisphere in that Cuba serves as a base for exporting communism to the rest of the South American Continent.

I believe that the suggestion made by the gentleman today certainly is one that should be given careful consideration as a step toward an overall effort to narrow the ability of the Communists to fortify Cuba economically so they can continue exporting communism to South America. Once we succeed in isolating Cuba economically, I believe we can start looking confidently toward the day when we can eradicate the Communists from Cuba. It has been my judgment for some time that sooner or later the Communists will fall from the weight of their own oppression—not only in Cuba but all over the world. No system has had as dismal a record of failure as the Communist system. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to congratulate my neighbor to the north of my congressional district, for the significant contribution he has made here today in his maiden speech and certainly, for calling our attention to the excellent editorial which appeared in the Sun-Times. Even though the gentleman and I are of different political parties and beliefs, I am certain I can state with confidence, Mr. RUMSFELD's constituents can be proud of his initial contribution today.

Mr. RUMSFELD. I thank my colleague.

#### ROGERS CHARGES THAT WEATHER NOT THE REASON FOR CIA MISSILE PHOTO LAG

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LIBONATI). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. ROGERS] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, weather conditions can hardly be the reason why the CIA, according to reports, was unable to produce photos of Russian missiles in Cuba and the Air Force did. From published reports, it

appears that the very first Strategic Air Command overflight of Cuba produced the photographs which showed the extent of Russian missiles in Cuba was sufficient for the President to act.

I have compared the weather reports for Cuba during the period September 5 through October 14—the period during which CIA was allegedly conducting aerial intelligence reconnaissance over Cuba. Cloudy to rainy weather prevailed on the days CIA overflights were reportedly conducted. As confirmed by the Department of Defense, aerial reconnaissance of Cuba was performed by the Air Force during the early morning hours of October 14. This is the important point—weather conditions on that morning were generally as cloudy and difficult as those under which the CIA had been operating for the previous 5 weeks. And as the President stated in his speech on October 22 when he came before the Nation to expose the Soviet threat in Cuba, his decision was based on receiving the first preliminary hard missile information the morning of October 18.

Just what is the reason?

In any case, the Congress has a right to review the operations of the CIA. Such review should be conducted by Members of both the House and the Senate in a joint watchdog committee as I have proposed. I urge all Members of Congress to get behind the movement to form this permanent joint watchdog committee for the security of this Nation.

#### ELLIS ISLAND

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. FARBERSTEIN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. FARBERSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as Ellis Island is in the 19th Congressional District which I have the honor to represent, I feel a special interest in the problem of its disposition. Let me recall that it has been more than 7 years since the historic old facility was abandoned, 7 years in which the island has been idle and has been allowed to gradually decay.

Now, there is no need to argue a length for the special importance of this piece of property. Ellis Island is no ordinary real estate to be sold to the highest bidder. Yet unless Congress takes action, the General Services Administration will once again throw the island open to competitive bidding and we may indeed see a commercial project replace the historic buildings.

We are fortunate that there are citizens in our community sufficiently alarmed by this prospect to have organized and to have worked for an alternative. A group of our most distinguished educators has, in the past 2 years, elaborated a detailed, concrete, and practical plan that would convert the existing buildings on Ellis Island into a first-rate new liberal arts college. Their plan would accomplish a double goal; it would preserve all the existing buildings and at the same time it would put them to practical use by meeting the urgent and

1963

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

3103

Do we want to do the same thing in half a dozen or more Latin American nations? Ridding Cuba of Soviet missiles and troops isn't enough. Castro and the Communist regime on that island are the real culprits. The missiles and troops wouldn't have been in Cuba except for Castro and his regime. They were brought into Cuba surreptitiously in the first place. They can be returned in the same manner so long as Cuba has a Communist government.

Neither the Kennedy administration nor most of its Republican opposition is taking or advocating those steps, short of invasion, which would eradicate the infection at its source. Total isolation of Cuba by the free world might do the job.

Total isolation would mean that no citizen of the free world would be permitted to travel to Cuba; that no person, company, or cartel would engage in any kind of traffic whatsoever with Cuba.

Various nations whose own security is totally dependent upon the atomic capability of the United States hesitated or refused to ban commerce with Cuba previously. Even the United States hasn't sought to plug all Cuban supply sources in this country. The Kennedy administration acted courageously and effectively in forcing Soviet Russia to remove its missiles. Otherwise its course insofar as Cuba is concerned has been one of timidity, expediency and sheer bubble-headedness.

So long as the United States itself fails to follow policies resulting in an effective total ban on all commerce and travel with Cuba by American citizens and American companies, other free world countries cannot be expected to do so.

Once the United States has instituted such policies most others in the Western Hemisphere can be expected to follow suit. Once the Western Hemisphere has demonstrated it is taking effective steps to rid Cuba of its Communist regime other nations in the free world may do likewise.

It becomes increasingly apparent that the Communist planners, having a foothold in Cuba, intend to use it as a training ground for hordes of guerrillas and saboteurs who will turn many Latin American nations into South Vietnams. Our experience in South Vietnam demonstrates the difficulties such guerrilla bands can create as well as the cost, both in lives and in money, in efforts to rid a nation of them.

It was good to rid Cuba of Soviet missiles. It will be good to rid Cuba of Soviet troops. It will be even better to rid Cuba of Castro and his Communist regime. Without them, there could have been neither Soviet missiles nor troops. With them, we are constantly confronted with a possible return. And with them, we are confronted with the possibility of many dirty, little wars throughout Latin America.

[From the Chicago Sun-Times, Feb. 26, 1963]

## TAKE OFF THE GLOVES

Sixty-two Americans have been killed in the abortive fighting in Vietnam. The latest to die is a U.S. Army machinegunner who was killed when two Army helicopters were downed by ground fire while they were carrying out a medical evacuation mission 100 miles east of Saigon.

To check this mounting casualty list an order has been given to allow our troops to open fire first, "in some cases." The criterion is that the American soldier must pick for a target a "positively identified" guerrilla.

This is a specious order. It is inconceivable that a trained Army machinegunner, sitting exposed and naked to ground fire in the open door of a helicopter, would wait to be fired upon before he opened fire. If he did not immediately rake any enemy area where he detected movement before he was

fired upon he would not be worthy of the training he had received. Death is as final to a soldier in a political action as it is in a formally declared war.

The relaxing of the "rules of engagement" (State Department terminology for as yet undeclared warfare) does have a major significance, however.

We have now declared war in Vietnam. Our troops can fire as soon as they identify armed guerrillas as the target. This is war, pure and simple. The line has been drawn in the dust with the heavy toe of a military boot. If you see the enemy—shoot to kill.

There has been an overabundance of political falderal and shilly-shallying in Vietnam and other areas. We are not at war, but our troops have been shooting at an "enemy." We are not at war, but the survivors of those killed in action in Vietnam have been accorded full survivor's benefits consistent with those awarded during a formal conflict.

Now we must buckle down to the difficult and onerous task of driving the enemy—and there is only one enemy, communism—out of southeast Asia.

As a matter of cold fact, it is high time we take off our velvet gloves and stop worrying about offending Russia. The Russian troops in Cuba must go, whether they go in response to a formal protest from our State Department (and no such protest has yet been lodged, so far as anyone knows) or whether they go because we threaten to drive them out.

In Cuba the Red cancer grows. Now Senator DIRKSEN, Republican, of Illinois, normally a careful and precise man in his public utterances of import, says that four Americans died in invasion aircraft during the Bay of Pigs fiasco.

It is not known, yet, whether these four men were members of our military forces. The management of news about Cuba has been shocking and calloused beyond recall. It does not matter a great deal—they were Americans and Senator DIRKSEN takes proper umbrage in protesting the remark of Senator JOHN STENNIS, Democrat, of Mississippi, that the Bay of Pigs affair is "spilled milk."

Cuba must be isolated and removed as a mounting platform for armed subversion of Latin America. As Milburn P. Akers, editor of the Sun-Times, noted in his column Friday: "Communist planners, having a foothold in Cuba, intend to use it as a training ground for hordes of guerrillas and saboteurs who will turn many Latin American countries into South Vietnam."

We must not only blockade Cuba—we must also deny the use of the Panama Canal to all ships carrying cargo into and out of Communist Cuba.

Let there be an end to this defeatist philosophy of fearing to offend Russia. When Russia is confronted with the harsh fact that the game is up—as they were confronted in Cuba on October 22—they follow the only course open to them if they hope to survive; they back down.

There will be some who will call this course of confrontation jingoism. There are always those who choose to believe a bully can be won over with soft talk and sweet reason.

Jingoism is an outdated word. A better name is self-preservation.

## PANAMA CANAL COMPANY REPORT

Subject: Annual report of Board of Directors. Letter to stockholder.

It is very gratifying to report that a record volume of traffic moved through the Panama Canal last year reflecting the canal's expanding role in the steady growth of world ocean-borne commerce. The average time spent by ships in Canal Zone waters during transit was reduced to 15.5 hours, compared with 16.5 hours per transit in 1961. This 1 hour reduction in transit time represents a sav-

ings of approximately \$1 million to our customers.

Waterway improvements progressed on schedule during 1962, and the final contract in the channel widening program will be awarded within the next year.

For the 11th successive year since its reorganization (July 31, 1951) the Panama Canal financed within its resources, and without cost to the taxpayer, all of its operational and capital requirements.

The capital program required expenditures of \$18.1 million during the fiscal year. This was the second highest annual expenditure of this nature since the reorganization. The largest single item of capital expenditure was \$5.9 million toward widening of the Empire Reach within Gaillard Cut. In the 5 years through fiscal year 1962, a total of \$22.8 million has been expended for the channel improvement program and additional expenditures necessary to complete this program will approximate \$20.9 million. Other major expenditures in 1962 included \$2.3 million on the quarters replacement program, \$1.3 million for an additional electric generating plant, \$0.6 million on the central air-conditioning plant, and \$0.5 million on the new locks towing locomotives.

The funds provided through operations, net revenue, depreciation, etc., were not sufficient to finance capital expenditures and it became necessary to draw down cash reserves to the extent of \$1.7 million. Tolls revenue was at an alltime high of \$68.3 million, for transiting 11,340 ships over 300 tons. Comparatively figures for 1961 were \$65.2 million and 11,054 ships. The average cost to the shipper per cargo ton was 74.9 cents (excludes vessels transiting in ballast or measured on displacement basis) as compared to 74.8 cents for the previous year. The tolls rate remains unchanged at 90 cents per laden ton under Panama Canal measurement.

On June 29, 1962, the SS Ancon was transferred to the U.S. Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce, on a nonreimbursable basis, for ultimate transfer to the State of Maine. Consequently the equity of the U.S. Government in the Company was reduced some \$2 million.

Special emphasis has been given to equality of treatment of all employees. Several programs have been initiated to improve communications with our Spanish-speaking employees as well as our neighbors in the Republic of Panama.

(By order of the Board of Directors.)

ROBERT J. FLEMING, JR.,  
President.

## CANAL TRAFFIC

Demands for Panama Canal services established new high records for the year. Ocean-going transits increased by 2.6 percent, cargo tonnage by 6 percent, and tolls income by 5.8 percent over the previous record year of 1961. The flags of some 38 nations of the world were represented by the 11,149 commercial transits. Ranked in the order of their transit volume were the flags of the United States, Norway, Great Britain, Germany, and Liberia. Russian ships in trade with Cuba made 12 transits. The average tonnage of transiting commercial vessels increased by 3 percent. The number of large ships with beams of 80 feet and over increased by 6 percent.

Of the 67,525,000 long tons of commercial cargo that passed through the waterway, 96.5 percent originated in or was destined to one of the nations of North, South, or Central America. Some 22,189,000 long tons of U.S. exports, 17,689,000 tons of U.S. imports, and 5,562,000 tons of cargo moving in the U.S. intercoastal trade passed through the canal.

The flow of cargo to the Far East continued to dominate canal traffic growth as it has for the past 3 years. Commercial cargo movements increased \$3,855,000 long tons over last year, of which 3,321,000 long tons